

Borough of



Accrington

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

REGINALD C. WEBSTER, T.D., B.Sc., M.D., D.P.H., D.C.H.

including the

Reports of the Chief Public Health
Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent

FRANK KENNIFORD, F.R.S.H., M.R.I.P.H., M.A.P.H.I.

== 1967 ==



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== 1967 ==

MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

1967-68

THE MAYOR, Councillor A. Marsh, J.P. (ex-officio)

Chairman:

*COUNCILLOR J. W. CHADWICK

Vice-Chairman:

*COUNCILLOR Mrs. GRANT

ALDERMAN Mrs. HAINES

*COUNCILLOR T. J. BARROW

* „ C. DILLON

„ Mrs. HARRISON

„ J. MADDEN

* „ Mrs. MARTIN

„ W. PARKINSON

„ K. SLATER

„ Mrs. SMITH

„ J. P. STUBBS

* Members of the Health Sub-Committee

STAFF OF THE HEALTH AND CLEANSING DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health:

REGINALD C. WEBSTER, T.D., B.Sc., M.D., D.P.H., D.C.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health: SHEILA M. WHEELER,
L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., D.Obst.R.C.O.G., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent:
FRANK KENNIFORD, F.R.S.H., M.R.I.P.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing
Superintendent:

KEITH FODEN, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors:

SIDNEY COCKCROFT, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

JOHN EDDLESTON, Cert.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

GEORGE GREENWOOD, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

WILLIAM F. SNOW, Cert.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Technical Assistant: DAVID S. FINNEY

Student Public Health Inspectors:

GARY E. ROBINSON, (Resigned 13th August, 1967).

GEOFFREY SIMCOCK

DAVID T. CLARKSON

(Appointed 18th September, 1967).

Senior Foreman and Mechanical Supervisor:

ERNEST LIVESEY

ADMINISTRATIVE AND CLERICAL STAFF:

Public Health Offices:

Chief Administrative Assistant:

ROBERT McCONNELL, D.M.A.

Mrs. A. THORNLEY (Senior Clerk)

Miss A. M. CUNLIFFE

PETER HAMER (Resigned 31st March, 1967).

PETER BRITCLIFFE (Appointed 3rd July, 1967).

Cleansing Depot: ROBERT A. WALMSLEY

Refuse Disposal Works:

RICHARD I. BLEZARD (Resigned 23rd March, 1967).

ARTHUR SMITHIES (Appointed 17th April, 1967).

19, St. James' Street, Accrington.

**To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Accrington.**

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the health of the Borough for 1967. It is regretted that the preparation of this report is so far behind but it is some consolation to reflect that this is due to the heavy strain of practical work on your Chief Public Health Inspector. May one say, with respect, that if it is a choice between a report and actual work in the field, then you would yourselves be the first to agree that actual work must take precedence. I would also say that every effort is made to keep the Authority informed at the regular meetings of your Public Health Committee.

During 1967 there was again a substantial amount of new housing—some 90 houses were built; on the other hand the waiting list showed an increase of 20% to 607. It will be seen therefore that there is still a substantial amount of housing required. There was considerable activity during the year in carrying out the Slum Clearance Programme. One realises only too well that very often activity in this field can cause inconvenience and indeed distress to residents but, of course, the Authority and its Officers have an obligation to carry out the requirements of the Housing Acts and any slowness in this respect would soon bring upon us adverse comment from higher quarters.

Unfortunately in this part of the country we have to deal with a substantial legacy left to us by what one might charitably call thoughtless development in the industrial revolution; to quote only one example of this—the town still has nearly two

thousand waste water closets and these deplorable fittings will constitute a problem for many years yet to come. There is a certain grim amusement in the fact that a Senior Officer of the Ministry when visiting this part of the country (in another district) asked us to demonstrate one of these things to him as he said that he knew them only from historic accounts in technical literature—he had never actually seen one—unhappily we could show him many!

The general statistics are encouraging. One notices that the overwhelming majority of deaths represent in the main natural wearing out of the human frame; infant mortality at 24 is a creditably low figure reflecting the generally high standard of care which mothers give to their children and is strikingly less than it was a generation ago.

It will be seen that infectious diseases present no grave problems; measles was prevalent but this has always been a visitation every two years; there were a large number of cases of dysentery but this is rather a “nuisance” disease than in any sense a real danger; there were some ten cases of food poisoning which indicates the importance of continual watchfulness over food hygiene; there were no deaths due to the main notifiable infectious diseases, so that altogether one can present a reasonably satisfactory picture of the health of the town during the year under report.

I thank the Council for its continued strong support, the Town Clerk, the Chief Public Health Inspector and his staff, and indeed all my colleagues, for their great help and co-operation throughout the year.

REGINALD C. WEBSTER,

Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES.

Ambulances	}	Provided by Lancashire County Council
Home Nursing		
Home Helps		
Maternity & Child Welfare		
School Medical Service		
Tuberculosis (Home Visiting)		
Welfare of Aged	}	Provided by Manchester Regional Hospital Board
Hospitals		
Venereal Diseases Treatment		
Tuberculosis Treatment		
Laboratory		Public Health Laboratory, Preston.
Public Analyst - - - - -		Mr. R. Fawcett, F.R.I.C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE BOROUGH.

Housing.

See Public Health Inspector's Report. The problem remains very large.

A. No. of new houses built in 1967:—

1. By the Corporation, 30.
2. By other bodies or persons, 60.

B. 1. No. on waiting list for houses, 607.

2. No. of applicants known to be living in lodgings, 36.

- C. 1. No. of cases of overcrowding brought to notice during the year, 18.
2. No. of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year, 18.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Seven (7) new cases of Tuberculosis were notified during the year; of these 4 were respiratory cases and 3 were non-respiratory cases.

The incidence of males to females infected was as follows:

Respiratory, 4 males;

Non-respiratory, 2 males, 1 female.

There was one death caused by this disease in 1967.

Total number of cases on the active register at 31st December, 1967:—

Respiratory	males 47	females 8	=	55
Non-Respiratory	„ 9	„ 2	=	11
				<hr/> 66 <hr/>

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Notifications were received in respect of 252 cases during the year 1967. There were 96 cases of Measles, 22 cases of Whooping Cough, 10 cases of Food Poisoning, 116 cases of Dysentery, and 8 cases of Scarlet Fever.

ANALYSIS OF THE CAUSES OF DEATH.

There were 539 deaths registered in the Borough in 1967. Of these 270 were males and 269 females. The Death Rate for the year was 14.4 as compared with that for the country as a whole which was 11.2.

Heart Diseases headed the list as the cause of death, being responsible for 205 of the registered deaths. Cancer came second with 89 deaths, and Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System third with 80 deaths.

It will be seen then that

38.03% of deaths were due to Heart Diseases.

16.51% „ „ „ Cancerous Diseases.

14.84% „ „ „ Vascular Lesions
of Nervous System.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres), 4,418.

Population (Census 1931), 42,991.

Registrar-General's estimate of Resident population,
mid 1967, 37,470.

Population—Preliminary Census, 1961, 40,987.

Population—Census 1961, 39,018.

No. of inhabited houses, (Census, 1931), 12,019;
(1967: 14,678).

Rateable Value, £1,118,822.

Sum represented by a penny rate, £4,404.

The social conditions of the Borough are generally good. Chief industries are textile weaving, finishing and printing, textile and general engineering, etc.

VITAL STATISTICS (Provisional).

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Live Births—Legitimate	300	271	571
Illegitimate	32	32	64
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	332	303	635
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

	Male	Female	Total
Stillbirths	5	3	8
Deaths of Infants under 1 year	10	5	15
Deaths (all ages)	270	269	539
Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population			16.9
Stillbirths—Rate per 1,000 total births			12
Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population			14.4
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Total Births			Nil.

Death-rate of infants under one year of age:

All infants per 1,000 live births	24
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ...	24.4
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	15.6
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	89
„ „ Measles (all ages)	—
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	—
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	1
„ „ Pulmonary tuberculosis (all ages)	1
„ „ Other forms of tuberculosis (all ages)	—

TOTAL NUMBERS OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, INFANT
DEATHS AND INFANT MORTALITY
FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Infant Deaths.	Infant Mortality
1967	635	539	15	24.0
1966	585	593	15	25.6
1965	638	599	14	21.9
1964	631	568	9	14.3
1963	648	583	13	20.1
1962	617	611	13	21.1
1961	600	617	12	20.0
1960	559	577	16	28.6
1959	611	593	16	26.2
1958	524	652	10	19.1

**CAUSES OF DEATHS OF ACCRINGTON RESIDENTS
DURING 1967.**

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	1	—	1
Tuberculosis, Other forms	—	—	—
Syphilitic Disease	1	1	2
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—
Other Infective & Parasitic Diseases	1	—	1
Malignant Neoplasm:			
Stomach	9	7	16
Lung, Bronchus	16	3	19
Breast	—	11	11
Uterus	—	2	2
Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasms	20	21	41
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	—	2	2
Diabetes	3	3	6
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System.	33	47	80
Coronary Disease, Angina	77	56	133
Hypertension with Heart Disease ...	2	8	10
Other Heart Disease	25	37	62
Other Circulatory Disease	14	13	27
Influenza	—	1	1
Pneumonia	12	13	25
Bronchitis	20	9	29
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	3	2	5
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	3	1	4
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ...	2	—	2

Nephritis and Nephrosis	2	—	2
Hyperplasia of Prostate	2	—	2
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion ...	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations	2	3	5
Other defined and ill-defined Diseases	11	19	30
Motor Vehicle Accidents	2	3	5
All other Accidents	6	3	9
Suicide	3	2	5
Homicide and Operations of War	—	2	2
	<hr/> 270	<hr/> 269	<hr/> 539

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Notifiable diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the year
1967.

	Total cases notified.
Smallpox	—
Scarlet Fever	8
Diphtheria (including membranous croup)	—
Food Poisoning	10
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	—
Measles (excluding German Measles)	96
Whooping Cough	22
Acute Pneumonia (primary and influenzal)	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—
Meningococcal Meningitis	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (paralytic)	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (non-paralytic)	—
Acute Polio-encephalitis	—

Typhoid	—
Encephalitis lethargica	—
Dysentery	116
Ophthalmia neonatorum	—
Erysipelas	—
Malaria (contracted in this country)	—
(Abroad)	—
Acute Rheumatism	—
	<hr/>
	252
	<hr/>

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality during the year 1967.

NEW CASES.

Age Periods Years.	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	—	—
10	—	—	—	—
15	1	—	—	—
20	1	—	—	—
25	—	—	1	—
35	—	—	1	—
45	—	—	—	—
55	1	—	—	—
65 and upwards	1	—	—	1
Age unknown	—	—	—	—
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
Totals ...	4	—	2	1
	<hr/>		<hr/>	

DEATHS.

Age Periods Years.	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	—	—
10	—	—	—	—
15	—	—	—	—
20	—	—	—	—
25	—	—	—	—
35	—	—	—	—
45	—	—	—	—
55	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	1	—	—	—
Age unknown	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	1	—	—	—

FOOD POISONING.

Two outbreaks of food poisoning occurred, resulting in 2 cases and 8 cases respectively. The causative organisms were *Salmonella Typhimurium* and *S. Panama*. In both outbreaks the foodstuff concerned was not discovered.

A total of 10 cases were notified during the year.

SUPERANNUATION EXAMINATIONS.

In 1967 the following examinations were carried out, viz:—

	By M.O.H.	By Deputy M.O.H.
Superannuation Acts	94	24
Other Examinations	18	17

PUBLIC HEALTH AND PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICES.

ANNUAL REPORT — 1967-68

Public Health and Cleansing Department,

Cannon Street,

ACCRINGTON.

To the Mayor and Members of the Town Council.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my thirteenth Annual Report on the work of the Borough's Public Health Inspectors for the year 1967, and on the Public Cleansing Services for the year ended 31st March, 1968.

Good progress was possible in slum clearance and smoke control, etc., and a total of 25,993 visits was paid by the inspectorial staff.

WATER SUPPLY.

The district is supplied with water by the Calder Water Board from upland sources at Dean Clough, Mitchell's House, Burnley Road and Plantation Mill Reservoirs, upland and underground sources at Higher Antley, Lower Antley and Foxhill Bank Reservoirs, the underground supply from Altham Borehole, and the bulk supply from Manchester Corporation via the Haweswater Aqueduct.

Since its formation in 1963 the Calder Water Board have maintained the progressive policy of the former Accrington and District Water Board to improve and augment water supplies in the district.

All public water supplies are passed through pressure filters and chlorinated, but regular routine samples are taken by the Board from every source and submitted for bacteriological examination and chemical analysis. Six samples of treated water submitted by this Department for bacteriological and five samples for chemical examination were reported to be satisfactory.

The supplies from Mitchell's House, Higher Antley, Lower Antley and Foxhill Bank reservoirs are soft moorland (peaty) water, having a low pH value, and are treated to neutralise acidity. Water from the other sources is not liable to plumbo-solvency, and from regular examinations by the Board to ascertain pH value a standard of 8.0 is sought.

Approximately 45 houses, situated in the rural parts of the town, do not receive a mains supply but have private supplies, e.g. wells, springs, etc. Four samples for bacteriological examination and one for chemical analysis were taken from one private supply and proved unsatisfactory; the owner/occupier of the house was urged to consider the possibility of a mains supply. One bacteriological and one chemical sample from another house proved satisfactory.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

During the year 128 waste water closets were converted to the fresh water system, of which 79 were eligible for grant aid under the Accrington Corporation Acts and 49 under improvement grant schemes. The various types of sanitary convenience in use at dwellinghouses in the Borough are approximately as follows, viz:—

	1967
Fresh Water Closets	12,808
Waste Water Closets	1,966
Pail Closets	74

For the past three years or so there has been a substantial decline in the number of conversions annually. Although over 4,000 waste water closets have been replaced since loan sanction was resumed in 1950, there still remain nearly 2,000 of these insanitary conveniences. Progress is retarded by the high cost of conversion work and the resources of the local building trades. If these difficulties cannot be overcome we should consider the systematic use of statutory powers.

REFUSE STORAGE ACCOMMODATION.

In the absence of a municipal bin provision scheme, the work of replacing defective dustbins by informal means continues, 756 having been renewed during the year. I must, however, repeat that a similar response to requests to repair or renew defective bin-shed doors and fittings would be appreciated.

HOUSING ACTS AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.

The following Table gives a summarised list of nuisances and housing defects discovered in dwelling-houses during the year and dealt with by the service of notices. It will no doubt be appreciated that where the number of defects, etc., remedied exceeds the number discovered, this is due to the fact that many such defects discovered in the previous year have been remedied during the year under review.

In many cases owners are persuaded to remedy defects voluntarily without the necessity of written notices. Such informal action occupies much of the inspectors' time, but results are usually worth-while.

In addition to the defects referred to in the table, blockages were removed by the Department's employees from drains and sanitary conveniences at 1,600 premises.

DEFECTS AND NUISANCES DISCOVERED AND ABATED.

DWELLING-HOUSES.

INTERNAL.

	By Notice		Otherwise	
	Discovered	Remedied	Discovered	Remedied

Windows :

Woodwork	33	18	10	7
Cords	32	18	6	3
Fasteners	4	3	0	0
Glazing and putties ...	21	12	5	3
Mastic pointing	37	19	9	4

Doors :

Doors	15	8	6	4
Casings	15	9	4	2
Thresholds or weatherboards	10	5	2	1
Hinges and fittings ...	18	10	3	2
Pointing	4	3	4	2

Floors :

Boarded	22	18	7	7
Flagged	13	6	8	5
Damp	20	10	8	4
Water under	48	45	24	22

Walls :

Plaster	61	46	10	7
Skirting boards	13	10	2	2
Damp	35	21	16	11

Ceilings :

Plaster	37	18	7	5
Raining-in	43	32	15	10

Pantries, etc. :

Walls	1	1	0	0
Ceilings	0	0	0	0
Floors	0	0	0	0
Woodwork	0	0	0	0

Staircases :

Walls	8	4	1	1
Ceilings	9	4	2	2
Treads or risers	4	3	2	1
Handrails or balustrades	14	11	5	3
Open to bedrooms ,...	0	0	0	0

	By Notice		Otherwise	
	Discovered	Remedied	Discovered	Remedied

Fireplaces :

Fire-ranges (ironwork)	0	0	0	0
Firegrates	4	4	0	0
Tiling	2	2	2	1
Fire backs	9	8	4	2
Flues (chimney or oven)	14	10	6	4
Side boilers	0	0	0	0
Ovens	0	0	0	0
Jambs or Lintels	0	0	0	0
Insufficient light	2	2	4	2
Insufficient ventilation ...	5	3	7	5
Electrical fittings	4	3	4	3
Gas fittings	0	0	0	0
Sinks	5	5	0	0
Lavatory basins or baths...	1	1	0	0
Waste pipes—sinks, etc. ...	23	18	6	4
Insufficient water supply...	24	22	5	5
Water pipes or fittings ...	9	7	3	3
Cooking facilities	0	0	0	0
Washing facilities	0	0	0	0
Food Storage facilities ...	77	76	1	1
Water in cellar	0	0	0	0
Carried forward	696	495	198	138

DWELLING-HOUSES.**EXTERNAL.**

	By Notice		Otherwise	
	Discovered	Remedied	Discovered	Remedied

Dustbins or Bin-sheds :

Bins	43	42	714	714
Lids	27	25	304	304
Doors	7	8	0	0
Locks	8	4	8	3
Frames	7	6	1	1
Structures	16	16	6	4
Misuse of Dustbin	10	3	7	6

	By Notice		Otherwise	
	Discovered	Remedied	Discovered	Remedied

Sanitary Accommodation,
Drains, etc.:

Waste water or trough closets	39	30	32	23
Fresh water closets ...	16	13	6	4
W.C. pedestals	9	8	4	3
W.C. water pipes or fittings	14	11	11	11
W.C. flushing cisterns.	16	10	8	3
Soil pipes	10	11	3	4
Closest structures	16	11	7	3
Closest doors or fittings.	12	5	4	3
Door casings	18	11	2	1
Pails or privies	0	0	0	0
Cesspools or sewage disposal plants	2	1	1	1
Drains	84	77	101	94
Gullies, channel dishes	14	10	10	8

Coal Storage:

Structures	9	8	3	2
Doors or fittings	8	7	4	3
Door-casings	11	7	9	2
None provided externally	0	0	0	0

Yard:

Doors or fittings	9	7	6	4
Door jambs or lintels...	5	4	2	1
Walls	20	18	5	2
Surfaces	10	6	3	2
Drainage	27	25	19	18
Roofs	54	39	14	9
Eaves gutters	40	24	11	6
Rain water pipes	37	29	15	10
Waste pipes	24	15	10	7
Chimney stacks or pots ...	14	9	10	6
House walls (external) ...	35	19	8	5
Wall pointing	56	38	11	5
Cement rendering	20	10	11	8
Doorsteps or window or door jambs	15	9	2	1
Other structures	6	3	6	3
Refuse accumulations	112	104	58	56
Brought forward	696	495	198	138

<u>1576</u>	<u>1175</u>	<u>1634</u>	<u>1478</u>
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HOUSING

As anticipated last year further progress was made in implementing our current slum clearance programme of 950 dwelling-houses over a ten year period. During the year 143 unfit houses were represented for clearance and 11 others purchased by agreement for demolition.

Of the 7 areas represented 5 were the subject of Public Local Inquiries, and to the end of the year the Minister had confirmed 3 of the resultant Compulsory Purchase Orders without modification. The acquisition of a substantial area of centrally situated old properties is nearing completion, and the site should prove useful for future housing development.

It is generally accepted that due to various factors the clearance of scheduled properties is at best a slow procedure. We must, however, try to ensure that the period between representation and demolition is kept to an absolute minimum so as to minimise the nuisance and expense incurred by vandalism in vacated houses in clearance areas.

Advance purchase of houses in proposed clearance areas continued as Council policy. Those acquired were either closed or secured, or, provided they could be economically kept in a reasonable state of repair, let until such time as demolition becomes due.

Since the preparation of the slum clearance programme in 1963 deterioration in the condition of many border-line houses, has taken place, chiefly due to continually increasing repair costs in relation to rent yield. Houses which could have been saved by more expenditure on repairs and improvement have now deteriorated into the slum category. Before completion of the current programme in 1971, I propose to report to the Council on the desirability of introducing an extended programme.

Voluntary improvement of houses by owners continued and 178 applications for Standard Grants were approved; many of such houses where standard amenities were installed were also simultaneously repaired or reconditioned.

2,908 visits were paid by Public Health Inspectors and 2,653 defects were remedied during the year.

**Progress of Clearance Programme
at 31st December, 1967.**

Order	No. of Dwelling- Houses	No. of Unfit Dwelling- Houses	Remarks
Manchester Road/ Hoyles Court C.P.O., 1963	6	6	Demolished
Manchester Road/Pollard Court C.P.O., 1963	14	14	Demolished
Back Lane/Astin Court/ Chadwick Fold C.P.O., 1963	14	14	Demolished
Manchester Road No. 1 C.O., 1964	4	4	Demolished
Castle Street (by agreement-1964) ...	5	5	Demolished
Station Road, Huncoat (by agreement-1964)	1	1	Demolished
Back Lane/Manchester Road Nos. 1 and 2 C.P.O.'s, 1965	11	9	Demolished
Ormerod Row, Huncoat, C.A., 1965..	5	5	Represented but in abeyance pending improve- ment scheme
Thompson Court C.O., 1965	5	5	Confirmed and awaiting demoli- tion
Kenyon Street/Cobden Street/ Mason Street (by agreement- 1966)	9	9	Demolished
Mill Street, Baxenden (by agree- ment-1966)	11	11	Demolished
Cobden Street/Cunliffe Street/ Mason Street C.P.O., 1966	42	42	Confirmed and awaiting demoli- tion
Nuttall Street Nos. 1 and 2 C.P.O.'s, 1966	39	33	Confirmed and awaiting demoli- tion
Black Abbey Street/Jacob Street C.P.O., 1966	7	7	Confirmed and awaiting demoli- tion
Nuttall Street No. 3 C.P.O., 1967 ...	34	31	Confirmed and awaiting demoli- tion
Burnley Road/South Street Huncoat (by agreement) 1967 ...	11	11	Demolished
Bank Street/Oak Street C.P.O., 1967	17	17	Confirmed and awaiting demoli- tion
Paradise Street C.P.O., 1967	3	3	Confirmed and awaiting demoli- tion
Grange Street No. 1 C.P.O., 1967 ...	26	24	Represented
Grange Street No. 2 C.P.O. 1967 ...	32	32	Represented
Grange Street No. 3 C.P.O. 1968 ...	29	29	Represented

HOUSING STATISTICS.

Number of houses erected during the year:—

	Houses	Flats
(a) By the local authority	30	—
(b) By other local authorities	—	—
(c) By other bodies or persons	60	—

I. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year:—

- (1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 1433
- (b) Number of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose 2908
- (c) Number of dwelling-houses found during the year to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit 874
- (2) Total number of dwellings existing at end of year which were unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit and in respect of which:—
- (a) Demolition Orders have been made (at any time) 155
- (b) Demolition or Closing Orders have not yet been made ... 629

2. Houses Demolished:—

	Houses Demolished	Displaced during year	
		Persons	Families
In or adjoining Clearance Areas:			
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	9	18	9
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	0		
(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2), Housing Act, 1957	2		

Not in or adjoining Clearance Areas:

(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1), Housing Act, 1957	1	}	1	1
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	0			
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	0			
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	0			

3. Unfit Houses Closed:—

	Number		
(1) Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1), Housing Act, 1957	3	}	7
(2) Under Sections 17(3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957	0		
(3) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957...	0		

4. Unfit Houses made Fit:—

	By Owner	By Local Authority
(1) After informal action by local authority	0	—
(2) After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts	0	2
(b) Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957	0	0
(3) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957	0	—

5. Unfit Houses in Temporary Use
(Housing Act, 1957) :—

	1. Number of houses	2. No. of separate dwellings contained in column 1
Position at end of year :		
(1) Retained for temporary accom- modation :		
(a) Under Section 48	0	0
(b) Under Section 17(2)	0	0
(c) Under Section 46	0	0
(2) Licensed for temporary occupation under Section 34 or 35	0	—

Number of houses	Number of occupants
---------------------	------------------------

6. Purchase of Houses by Agreement :—

Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased during the year	7	10
--	---	----

7. Housing Act, 1949, and Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958
Improvement Grants, etc. :—

Action during year :—

Private bodies or individuals No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected in schemes of -	Local authority
---	--------------------

(a) Submitted by private individuals to local authority	15	—
(b) Approved by local authority	15	—
(c) Submitted by local authority to Ministry	Nil	Nil
(d) Finally approved by Ministry	Nil	1
(e) Work completed	14	1
(f) Additional separate dwellings in- cluded in (e) above	Nil	Nil

8. House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959 and Housing Acts, 1961 and 1964.—Standard Grants:—

Action during year:—

	No. of dwellings or other buildings affected
(a) Submitted to local authority—full standard	178
(b) Approved by local authority—reduced standard ...	Nil.
(c) Total applications approved by local authority	178
(d) Work completed	162

RENT ACT, 1957.

Since this Act came into operation work in connection with it has decreased annually, and no action was necessary during the year under review.

NOTICES SERVED.

Form of Notice:—

Intimation (preliminary)	246
Statutory	4
	<hr/>
	250
	<hr/>

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There is now only 1 registered common lodging house in the Borough.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND DISINFECTION.

Disinfection of clothing, bedding, etc., exposed to disease has always been carried out at the Cleansing Depot in a high-pressure steam disinfector. This is now beyond economic repair, and the high cost of replacement is not justified by the number of articles requiring treatment nowadays, and for the time being, arrangements have therefore been made to utilise facilities available in an adjoining authority when necessary.

947 visits were paid in connection with cases of infectious disease and the necessary disinfection resulting therefrom. Formalin solution and formaldehyde gas are used for disinfection, and the following table shows the small amount of disinfection required during the year.

Rooms	0
Books	4
Beds	0
Articles of bedding	0
Articles of clothing	0
Miscellaneous articles	0

PUBLIC MORTUARY

In view of the obsolete and unsatisfactory condition of the public mortuary at the Law Court Buildings, and the estimated cost of a new or reconstructed building, an approach was made to the Blackburn and District Hospital Management Committee with a view to using facilities at Victoria Hospital as the public mortuary for Accrington and surrounding authorities.

Agreement was reached on terms and conditions, and the arrangements continued to operate to the complete satisfaction of the hospital, the police and local authorities.

VERMIN AND DISINFESTATION.

In carrying out treatments for insect pests D.D.T. solutions and powders together with insecticidal smoke generators are employed.

During the year the following treatments were carried out by the Department's staff with satisfactory results, 105 visits having been paid for the purpose.

	No. of Premises	No. of Rooms
Beetles	2	8
Bugs	2	6
Cockroaches	33	94
Fleas	16	55
Flies	0	0
Silverfish	1	1
Mites	0	0
Woodlice	1	1
	<hr/> 55	<hr/> 165

DESTRUCTION OF RATS AND MICE.

The surface infestations which arise in dwelling-houses, business and industrial premises, etc., and originate chiefly as the result of rats gaining access by way of defective drains from the public sewers, have been treated as usual by the whole-time Rodent Operator working under the direction of the Inspectoral Staff. Although a charge is made for disinfestation work at business and industrial premises, a free service is afforded to dwelling-houses.

Regular sewer treatments are carried out to deal with rats at their source by the laying of poison bait in manholes. These treatments have had a considerable effect in reducing the rat population of the sewers, and consequently of surface premises, two men being engaged thereon for a large part of the year.

The methods of control adopted are those recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

During the year 2,365 manholes were poison baited.

1,228 visits were paid by Public Health Inspectors in connection with rodent control measures.

ANIMAL WELFARE ACTS.

The Department is responsible for administering the Pet Animals Act, 1951, the Animal Boarding Establishment Act, 1963, and the Riding Establishments Act, 1964, which provide for the inspection and licensing of various premises where animals are kept. The Acts require the observance in these premises of certain conditions to ensure the health, welfare and safety of pet animals, horses, etc.

Liaison exists between the Department and the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and a veterinary surgeon is retained for riding establishments.

Licences were granted in respect of 5 pet shops, 3 boarding establishments, and 2 riding establishments.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

One gut scraper and one tripe dresser carry on scheduled offensive trades on two separate premises. The conduct of these trades was reasonably satisfactory.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Following official indications from the Ministry in 1965 of increased availability of premium fuels and hard coke, the Council agreed in 1966 to resume their programme for making the town smokeless by 1975. The improved grant arrangements for householders and simplification of administrative procedure was most welcome and encouraging for all concerned.

Re-surveys of the initial areas were followed last year by the making of 5 Smoke Control Orders covering 173 acres and including 449 privately owned and 742 local authority dwellings together with 345 commercial and other premises. The orders were confirmed this year and 4 came into operation in November. During the same period orders were made and confirmed in respect of a further 2 areas covering 165 acres and including 203 privately owned and 116 local authority dwellings together with 16 commercial and other premises. In addition it was possible to survey the majority of our next and largest area for which confirmation is to be sought early in 1968.

After the frustrations of recent years it is indeed pleasing to record that the three basic essentials for domestic smoke control have existed since last year — adequate supplies of fuels, adequate grants to householders, and adequate staff to put the programme into practice. The attractive grants and appliances now available have gone a long way towards persuading people to accept a degree of compulsion in order to achieve beneficial ends, i.e. cleanliness and efficiency in the home and elsewhere.

It is an essential pre-requisite to domestic smoke control that industrial pollution should be tackled resolutely, and this the Department has done over the past decade. Considerable improvement has been made in the town as regards industrial smoke, and many habitually offending chimneys have been improved. During the year 117 smoke observations of such chimneys were taken by our staff, and one industrial concern replaced old plant with new oil-fired boilers as part of the general improvement and expansion of their premises.

Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution.

As a selected town in a national survey for the volumetric measurement of atmospheric smoke and sulphur dioxide instruments are installed at three suitable sites in order that the results of readings can be forwarded monthly to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research for statistical purposes.

In addition the Council has, for the past 15 years carried out investigations of atmospheric pollution by monthly measurement and analyses from a standard deposit gauge sited on the Town Hall roof. The table which follows illustrates the amount of solid matter which settles out of the atmosphere.

Tons per Square Mile.

Month.	Water inches rain.	Total Water Insoluble Matter	Total Water Soluble Matter	Total Solids
January	2.29	3.84	4.87	8.71
February	4.49	6.59	11.96	18.55
March	2.29	6.56	12.82	19.38
April	1.10	6.76	5.90	12.66
May	4.85	7.09	5.67	12.76
June	2.84	7.92	6.26	14.18
July	2.64	6.13	6.69	12.82
August	5.12	4.87	5.63	10.50
September	4.93	4.11	8.62	12.73
October	4.92	4.51	7.02	11.53
November	3.39	4.18	6.79	10.97
December	2.29	4.14	4.18	8.32

TOTAL	41.15	66.70	86.41	153.11
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**Monthly
Average:**

1953	8.12	9.59	17.71
1954	7.46	10.18	17.64
1955	7.29	6.91	14.20
1956	6.77	6.76	13.53
1957	.....	8.63	7.41	16.04
1958	.....	6.55	6.41	12.96
1959	.....	7.73	7.09	14.82
1960	.....	7.62	8.14	15.76
1961	.....	8.18	7.46	15.65
1962	.....	6.60	7.53	14.13
1963	.....	6.43	6.72	13.15
1964	.....	6.24	5.87	12.12
1965	.....	5.67	7.46	13.13
1966	6.46	6.78	13.24
1967	5.55	7.20	12.75

Monthly Average over

fifteen year period	7.02	7.44	14.46
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FACTORIES ACT, 1961

PART I OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises (1)	No. on Register (2)	No. of Inspec- tions (3)	No. of Written notices (4)	No. of Occupiers prosecu- ted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	41	55	Nil	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	187	382	8	Nil
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total.....	228	437	8	Nil

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred By H.M. Inspector (5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(a) Insufficient	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Unsuitable or defective	8	6	Nil	8	Nil
(c) Not separate for sexes	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total.....	8	6	Nil	8	Nil

3. Outwork (Sections 133 and 134).

Nature of work	SECTION 133			SECTION 134		
	No. of outworkers in August list required by Sect. 133(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Footwear	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

The Act makes provision for the health, welfare and safety of workers in offices, shops, etc., and enforcement is divided between local authorities and H.M. Factories Inspectorate.

Duties under the Act during the year resulted in 273 visits being made by our inspectoral staff for the purpose of conducting 16 general inspections and also ascertaining compliance with notices served for contraventions of the required standards. In no case was it necessary to resort to formal action as re-visits showed a good response to informal notices.

Investigations were carried out in connection with 4 minor accidents reported to us, and 19 additional premises were registered.

	Offices	Retail shops	Whole-sale shops, ware-houses	Catering establishments open to public, canteens	Fuel storage depots
Number of registered premises at end of year	88	271	24	30	Nil
Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year	4	9	2	1	Nil
Number of exemptions current at end of year:					
Space (S.5.(2))	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Temperature (S.6)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences (S.9)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Washing facilities (S.10)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Analysis of Persons employed in Registered Premises by Work-place.

Class of Workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices	610
Retail Shops	1212
Wholesale departments, warehouses	149
Catering establishments, open to the public	146
Canteens	12
Fuel storage depots	—
Total	2129
Total Males	802
Total females	1327

STORAGE OF PETROLEUM SPIRIT

The accident potential from incorrect storage or handling of petroleum spirit or mixtures is so great that all who are involved should take steps to familiarise themselves with legal requirements, codes of practice and licensing conditions. Employers and employees should ensure that all recommended safety precautions are observed at all times, and all electrical fittings should be inspected by a competent electrician.

New storage installations are built to modern high standards but many old installations fall short of these requirements. Licensees should bring their premises up to modern standards and the Department would be pleased to co-operate and advise.

For many years we have had the benefit of the expert advice of the Chief Officer of the Lancashire County Fire Brigade in the inspection of new and existing installations. I am indebted to him for allowing the District Fire Prevention Officer to make joint inspections with members of my staff.

I am also grateful to the Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures for the progress made during the year in the testing of tanks and pumps. This joint co-operation of officers which was authorised by the Council is to the best of my knowledge unique in petroleum administration, and is something I have tried to achieve for years in order to ensure the soundness of storage installations.

One new licensed premises was approved during the year with a storage capacity of 2,000 gallons, while 3 existing petroleum installations were discontinued. 240 visits were paid during 1967 and storage licences were issued as follows, viz:—

Petroleum Spirit	56
Petroleum Mixture	7

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1950.

The Police Authorities continued to carry out the various duties under this Act on behalf of the Council, including issuing licences and ensuring animal movements in accordance with licensing conditions, and undoubtedly the uniformity created by their administration of the Act in Accrington and surrounding districts is beneficial to all concerned.

SAMPLING OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

(a) Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Shown below is a Return of all samples of food and drugs analysed by the Public Analyst under the provisions of the Act during the year.

487 visits were paid by Public Health Inspectors in connection with the sampling of food and drugs.

Article of food or drug	Number analysed	Number adulterated or non-standard.	Percentage adulterated or non-standard.
Milk	90	3	3.33
Milk Products	20	4	20.00
Cereal Products	16	5	31.25
Meat Products	12	4	33.33
Fish Products	3	—	—
Sauces, Spices and Pickles	5	—	—
Preserves and Sugar Products	7	1	14.28
Canned Soups	1	—	—
Peanut Butter	2	—	—
Italian Tomatoes	1	—	—
Mustard Oil	4	1	25.00
Honey, Glycerine and Lemon	1	—	—
Lard	1	—	—
Cream Soda	1	—	—
Danish Butter	1	—	—
Spaghetti, Tomato & Cheese Sauce	2	—	—
Russian Salad	1	—	—
Grapefruit Juice	1	—	—
Batter Mix	1	—	—
	<hr/> 170	<hr/> 18	<hr/> 10.58

Milk

The three sub-standard milk samples were formal retail samples from the same producer, and were reported to be deficient in fat to the extent of 6.6%, 5.0% and 3.3% respectively. Legal proceedings were not advised but the producer was cautioned.

Other Foods

One informal sample of cream was reported to contravene the Labelling of Food Order, 1953, and a cautionary letter was sent to the vendor.

One informal sample of double cream was reported to be deficient in fat to the extent of 9% and its description was suitably amended following a cautionary letter.

One informal and one formal sample of cream were reported to contravene the Food Standards (Cream) Order, 1951, but following contacts with the producers legal proceedings were not advised.

The spread on three informal and two of three formal samples of buttered bread or teacakes was reported to be margarine. Legal proceedings could not be taken in respect of one vendor and were withdrawn against one other. The third vendor was cautioned.

Four informal samples of meat pie, steak pie, meat and potato pie and pork sausage were reported to be deficient in meat according to regulations made but not yet operative. In view of the fact that the standards laid down were already generally accepted practice the manufacturers were asked to comply with them.

One informal sample of butter sweets was reported to be 20% deficient in butter and a cautionary letter was sent to the manufacturer.

One informal sample of mustard oil was reported to contain moisture and the vendor was cautioned.

(b) Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1949 to 1954.

Bacteriological examinations of milk samples were carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, Preston.

During the year 67 samples of pasteurised milk were submitted for the phosphatase and methylene blue tests; all satisfied the legally prescribed tests.

21 samples of sterilised milk were taken and were reported to comply with the turbidity test.

115 samples of untreated milk were submitted for the methylene blue test. 23 samples failed the test and were referred to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food for investigation.

192 samples of untreated milk, including the 115 samples referred to above, were examined for brucella abortus. The organism was isolated from 14 samples, of which 9 were from 6 producers in the town, action appropriate at the time being taken in respect of them. The remainder were from 3 producers in other districts, and these local authorities were notified accordingly.

MILK AND DAIRIES.

(a) Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food are responsible for duties in connection with dairy farms, and the registration of persons carrying on or proposing to engage in the business of a dairy farmer.

The duties of the local authority are to enforce the regulations relative to:

- (a) the treatment and handling of milk;
- (b) the infection of milk and protection against contamination;
- (c) the cleansing and storage of vessels, utensils and appliances;
- (d) the conveyance and distribution of milk;
- (e) the registration of dairies other than dairy farms and of distributors.

186 milk distributors were registered under the Regulations.

(b) Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963 and 1965.

The special designations permitted are "Pasteurised", "Sterilised" and "Ultra-Heat Treated" for heat-treated Milk and "Untreated" as the special designation for raw milk.

The following licences were granted under the Regulations, viz:—

Dealers' Licences	186
Pasteuriser's Licence	1

INSPECTION OF OTHER FOODS.

4406 visits were paid to miscellaneous food premises for the purpose of examination of food and inspection of premises. In no instance was it found necessary to resort to formal seizure of unsound food, all being surrendered voluntarily. The articles of food which were given up for destruction as being unfit for human consumption were as follow:—

Miscellaneous Pre-packed Foods	468 containers
Miscellaneous Frozen Foods	2,336 packets
Meat	419 lbs.
Fruit	102 lbs.
Melons	444

FOOD PREMISES

The table which follows is a classification of the various types of food premises in the town:—

Type of Business	Number
Grocers and Provision Dealers	200
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	39
Fishmongers	7
Meat Shops	56
Bakers and Confectioners	141
Fried Fish Shops	35
Sweets, Minerals, Ice Cream, etc.	60
Licensed Premises, Clubs, Canteens, Restaurants, Cafes and Snack Bars	154

692

The above-mentioned food premises include certain ones which require registration under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, viz:—

Manufacture of Ice Cream	2
Storage and Sale of Ice Cream	140
Preparation of Sausage, Preserved Foods, etc.	99
	<hr/>
	241
	<hr/>

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 AND 1951.

No action was necessary during the year under the provisions of the above-mentioned Acts for the removal of persons in need of care and attention.

Section 50 of the 1948 Act imposes on the local authority the duty of causing to be buried or cremated the body of any person who has died in their area, in any case where it appears to the authority that no suitable arrangements for the disposal of the body will be made otherwise than by the authority. No action was necessary during the year under review .

CLEANSING SERVICES.

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF REFUSE.

Year Ended 31st March, 1968.

REFUSE DEALT WITH.

(1) Refuse Collected.	Tons	cwts.	qrs.
House and Shop Refuse	9,078	4	2
Clinker from Schools, etc.	311	1	0
Market Refuse	328	2	3
Fish and Trade Refuse	1,553	18	3
	<hr/>		
	11,271	7	0
	<hr/> <hr/>		

(2) Methods of Disposal of Refuse.

Taken to tips (21.3%)	2,395	15	2
Dealt with at Disposal Works			
(a) Separation and			
Incineration (75.0%), 8,460	5	3	
(b) Direct Incineration 415	5	3	
(3.7%)			
	<hr/>		
	8,875	11	2
	<hr/>		
	11,271	7	0
	<hr/> <hr/>		

(3) Weight of Refuse.

Actual weight	9,477	13	1
Estimated weight	818	0	2
Estimated weight from test weighings	975	13	1
	<hr/>		
	11,271	7	0
	<hr/> <hr/>		

CLEANSING SERVICE.**House and Trade Refuse.**

Table showing Costs for the year ended 31st March, 1968.

Item	Particulars. 1	Collection 2	Disposal 3	Total 4
Revenue Account.				
1	Gross Expenditure:	£	£	£
	(i) Labour	25,007	13,586	38,593
	(ii) Transport	18,687	1,460	20,147
	(iii) Plant, equipment, land and buildings	1,260	10,349	11,609
	(iv) Other items	82	115	197
	(v) Total gross expenditure	45,036	25,510	70,546
2	Gross Income	456	8,487	8,943
3	Net Cost	44,580	17,023	61,603
4	Capital expenditure met from revenue (in- cluded above)	Nil	Nil	Nil
Unit Costs.				
5	Gross cost per ton, labour only	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
		44 4	24 2	68 6
6	Gross cost per ton, transport only	33 2	2 7	35 9
7	Net cost (all expendi- ture) per ton	79 1	30 3	109 4
		£	£	£
8	Net cost per 1,000 popu- lation	1,190	454	1,644
9	Net cost per 1,000 premises	2,832	1,081	3,913

1.	Area (statute acres)	4,418
2.	Population at 30th June, 1967	37,470
3.	Total refuse collected (tons)	11,271
4.	Weight (cwts.) per 1,000 population per day (365 days to year)	16.5
5.	Number of premises from which refuse is collected	15,743
6.	Average haul by collection vehicle to disposal point approx 0.9 miles	

CLEANSING SERVICE.

Street Cleansing.

Table showing Costs for the year ended 31st March, 1968

Item	Particulars 1	Street Sweeping & Watering 2	Street Gully Cleansing 3	Total 4
1	Revenue Account.			
	Gross Expenditure:	£	£	£
	(i) Labour	8,603	623	9,226
	(ii) Transport	4,698	1,783	6,481
	(iii) Plant, Equipment, buildings, etc.	1,522	143	1,665
	(iv) Other items	67	—	67
	(v) Total gross expenditure	14,890	2,549	17,439
2	Gross Income (excluding reimbursements from Ministry of Transport and the County Council)	1,194	—	1,194
3	Net Cost	13,696	2,549	16,245
4	Capital expenditure met from revenue (included above)	Nil	Nil	Nil
5	Gross expenditure on snow clearance not included previously	—	—	2,908
6	Unit Costs			
	Net cost per street mile cleansed	£ 178	—	—
7	Net cost per 1,000 street gullies cleansed	£ —	£ 186	£ —
8	Net cost per 1,000 population	366	68	434

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|
| 1. Mileage of streets cleansed | 76.75 |
| 2. Frequency of cleansing: | % |
| (a) At least once daily | 9.6 |
| (b) Three to six times weekly | 2.2 |

(c) Twice weekly	—
(d) Once weekly	15.0
(e) Less than once weekly	73.2
	100.0%

3. Number of street gullies cleansed	6,697
4. Number of gully cleansings during the year	13,675
5. Percentage of street cleansing done mechanically	75.0
6. Percentage of gully cleansing done mechanically	100.0

VEHICLE PERFORMANCE TABLE.

Vehicle	Purchased	Actual hours worked	Repairs	Cleaning	% Hours Running	Hours Holidays	Hours not Working
*S. & D. OTC 910	June, 1952	1957 $\frac{3}{4}$	34 $\frac{1}{4}$	31 $\frac{1}{4}$	85.1	78 $\frac{1}{4}$	197
S. & D. PTE 70	May, 1953	1692 $\frac{1}{2}$	57	15	73.5	114 $\frac{1}{4}$	422 $\frac{3}{4}$
S. & D. 282UTF	June, 1961	2235 $\frac{3}{4}$	48 $\frac{3}{4}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	94.6	53 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
S. & D. 781UTE	June, 1961	2069 $\frac{3}{4}$	63 $\frac{1}{4}$	23	90.1	142 $\frac{1}{4}$	—
S. & D. 1198 TD	June, 1962	2163 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	24	94.6	66	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
S. & D. TTE 529D	February, 1966	2173 $\frac{3}{4}$	26 $\frac{3}{4}$	35 $\frac{3}{4}$	93.7	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
S. & D. UTJ 359D	April, 1966	2138 $\frac{1}{4}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	44	96.1	97	—
Dennis GE 443 HTD	March, 1959	1488 $\frac{1}{2}$	220	236 $\frac{1}{4}$	64.6	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	276 $\frac{3}{4}$
Bedford 1 98 HTC	December, 1958	2112 $\frac{3}{4}$	116	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	88.3	63 $\frac{1}{4}$	89
†Bedford 2 920 CTE	November, 1966	950	83 $\frac{3}{4}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	42.1	96 $\frac{3}{4}$	1077 $\frac{1}{4}$
Lewin M.O. 452 ETE	April, 1958	803 $\frac{3}{4}$	370 $\frac{3}{4}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	35.6	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	888
Lewin M.O. WTB 331D	May, 1966	1669	165 $\frac{3}{4}$	173	70.8	70 $\frac{1}{4}$	272 $\frac{3}{4}$
Karrier ETB 324B	April, 1964	2215 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	92.3	57 $\frac{3}{4}$	14
Karrier ETB 325B	May, 1964	2657 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	95.6	57 $\frac{3}{4}$	11
TOTAL.		26328 $\frac{1}{4}$	1344 $\frac{1}{4}$	786 $\frac{3}{4}$	80.0	1168 $\frac{3}{4}$	3277 $\frac{1}{2}$

† Second-hand vehicle.

*This vehicle was scrapped at the end of the year,

REFUSE COLLECTION — DISTRICT EFFICIENCY.

DISTRICT:

	Spring Hill & Higher Antley	West and North	East and South	North, Peel Park & Huncoat	Centre
Total emptyings	162,736	163,679	163,553	160,837	136,117
Total tonnage	1,705.2	1,641.2	1,763.8	1,719.3	1,305.2
Bins per man per hour	18	18	16	18	16
Weight per man per hour... (excluding weight of bin)	lbs. 430	lbs. 412	lbs. 420	lbs. 421	lbs. 339
Weight per bin (lbs.)	23	22	26	24	22
No. of bins for District	3,328	3,238	3,477	3,222	2,639
Frequency of emptyings	49	50	44	50	52

REFUSE DISPOSAL WORKS.

SALES.

Year Ended March 31st, 1968.

	Tons cwts. qrs.			£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	747	1	3	5395	6	5
Textiles	0	4	3	23	15	0
Compressed Scrap	349	5	3	1482	15	7
Other Metal Scrap	1	6	1	159	0	9
Scrap Iron	21	10	0			
Reclaimed Cinders	273	6	2	411	10	10
				£7472	8	7

The total receipts from all sales were £314 less than last year. Although the quantity of waste paper sold increased by 19 tons the income was reduced by £218 due to a fall in prices. Similarly market prices affected the sales of compressed metal scrap, where notwithstanding an increased production of 43 tons receipts fell by £99. Sales of other metal scrap and woollen goods increased by £12 and £10 respectively.

The weight of reclaimed fuel cinders continued to fall, and the reduction of 21 tons must be attributed again to the reduced cinder content of refuse resulting from the increasing use of piped fuels in houses, and also to efforts on our part to improve the quality of the cinders.

During the year the sum of £1,300 6s. 3d. had been distributed among the Department's employees through the Incentive Bonus Payment Scheme in respect of clean waste paper, as compared with £1,366 4s. 11d. during the previous year. Of this sum £233 0s. 9d. was paid to employees at the Refuse Disposal Works as the result of the scheme for salvaging clean waste paper at the works.

In order to prevent littering of streets and open spaces, and to give a service to the ratepayers, a free collection is given for all types of household discards, e.g. furniture, etc., 3115 special collections of this sort being made during the year.

The problem of abandoned motor vehicles continues to increase with consequent additional work to the Department in tracing owners and effecting removal. In spite of the fact that residents are allowed to bring unwanted vehicles to the Refuse Disposal Works for free disposal, these continue to be abandoned in various parts of the town where they are rapidly reduced to dangerous hulks. During the year 24 abandoned vehicles were removed either by their owners on request or by the Department in default. The Civic Amenities Act, 1967, when fully operative, makes it a statutory offence to abandon a motor vehicle or other thing, and will give local authorities certain additional powers and duties in relation thereto.

As the volume of present day refuse continues to increase, so also do the problems of storage for the householder and collection for the Cleansing Department. Burning of refuse, especially in Smoke Control Areas, is neither advisable, practicable nor permissible on smokeless appliances, and this leaves as alternatives reduction in bulk by compression, additional or larger bins, or more frequent collection. In anticipation of smoke control areas efficient compression refuse collection vehicles have been introduced.

In order to keep collection costs down householders are asked to keep waste paper and cardboard separate and to compress all light and bulky refuse before placing into the bin. Bins of larger capacity can be supplied as renewals, but the provision of additional bins, unless essential, is not favoured as this prejudices the maintaining of a weekly service.

The furnace extension carried out last year at the Disposal Works has been invaluable in coping with the increasing quantities of bulky wastes and furniture, and the additional incinerator has operated at full capacity.

In conclusion I should like to thank, on behalf of the Department, the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their support and encouragement during the year. I thank also the Town Clerk, Borough Treasurer, Borough Engineer and other colleague officials for their usual co-operation and assistance. My personal thanks are also due to Dr. Webster for his continual support and willing assistance at all times, and, finally, to a capable and loyal staff and body of employees for services rendered.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

F. KENNIFORD,

Chief Public Health Inspector
and Cleansing Superintendent.

